

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1836.

The Female Anti-Slavery Meeting, was not held yesterday afternoon, agreeably to notice. Before the appointed time, Washington Street, from the City Hall to Cornhill, was full of people, a majority of whom, probably, had assembled out of curiosity, while the balance were unquestionably there for the purpose of applying Lynch law to Thompson or Garrison, if they could be found. A few females, black and white, had previously secured an entrance into the hall, and when the crowd became clamorous, they were passed out with perfect safety by the Mayor, the displeasure of the crowd being expressed only by hisses. The sign of the "Anti Slavery Society" was next demanded, taken down and split in pieces. Repeated calls were then made for Garrison, when Dep. Sheriff Parkman appeared at one of the windows, and assured the crowd upon his honor, that he had searched every room in the building, and that Garrison was not to be found, and requested them, in the name of the Mayor, to disperse; with which request a majority of the crowd complied. During the heat of the excitement Mr. Ela, the printer of Zions Herald, (and we believe an abolitionist,) was seized as he came out of the hall, and pretty severely handled, as was another individual who was so unfortunate as to bear a personal resemblance to Thompson—neither of them, however, were seriously injured.

Garrison succeeded in making his escape about 15 minutes before Sheriff Parkman made his search, by being let down by a rope from one of the back windows of the building, and took refuge in a carpenter's shop in Wilson's Lane, where he was found secreted under a bench, seized, and brought into State street with a rope about his body, and borne along by a few resolute men to the Mayor's office in the City Hall, where he was delivered into the custody of that officer. The crowd again assembled around the City Hall, but by the extraordinary exertions of the Mayor, backed by the civil force, Garrison was brought down, placed in a carriage, and carried to the Leverett Street Jail for safe keeping. It was with the greatest difficulty that the carriage was got through the crowd, and although surrounded by constables, several determined attempts were made to turn it over, and to disengage the horses from it.

When Garrison was brought out from the carpenter's shop, we understand he was very much frightened, and begged hard for mercy—and we noticed that when the carriage started with him from City Hall, he appeared excessively agitated. Had he not been rescued from the crowd, he would undoubtedly have been tarred and feathered, or punished in some such way, but we do not think his life would have been taken. When in State street, an unsuccessful effort was made to take him to the pump, for the purpose of pumping on him, with which, perhaps, he would have been liberated.—It is fortunate, however, for him, and for the credit of the city, that he escaped as he did.

A considerable number of persons assembled in groups near the scene of the riot, and in front of the office of the Liberator, in the evening—but they seemed, generally, to be brought there by curiosity, and up to the present time of writing, (10 o'clock) have shown no disposition to disturb the public peace.

The carriage in which Garrison was taken from City Hall, did not drive directly to the jail, and its arrival there was anticipated by a portion of the crowd, who pressed upon the officers so closely that it was with great difficulty they could get him into prison. It was said last evening that an armed guard had been stationed to protect the jail, and that a large crowd had already gathered around it—but we think there was no possible necessity for such a defensive measure.

We believe we truly represent public opinion, when we say we regret that the events of yesterday ever transpired. We deplore the madness of the abolitionists and condemn their measures; but still more do we deplore the fact, that the city of Boston was yesterday a scene of violence and commotion. In heaven's name, let us stand by the laws, as they exist, and if they are inadequate to the crisis, let others be enacted to supply the deficiency—but let us not, under any circumstances or provocation, permit a spirit of anarchy and misrule to gain a foothold here—let us protect ourselves against ourselves, if we may so speak, and indignantly frown down the first outbreaks of popular fury, and thus crush a spirit which in its progress knows no reason or control, and which, if permitted to grow unchecked, will destroy, one by one, and in rapid succession, all those political, moral and social privileges which combine to make us a free and happy people.

The Law which has been passed by the French Chambers, and approved by the King, restricting the liberty of the press, has produced great excitement, and seems likely to lead to serious consequences. Many newspapers have been discontinued in anticipation; but the *National* avows its determination to continue to advocate republicanism, let the consequences be what they may. It would not be surprising if Louis Philippe should soon be called upon to follow Charles X. into retirement. The French people begin to learn that when they changed kings, they only gilded the chains they meant to break—fetters of iron gall not more deeply than fetters of gold.

The Address of the Worcester Democratic Convention, which we published last week, has been everywhere received with favor and admiration. We are happy to see that its character is duly appreciated, and we have no doubt it will do much good among those who are willing to read the truth, and be guided by its precepts. The period of our election is rapidly approaching, and it behoves the friends of democracy to be up and doing in the good cause.

The citizens of Norfolk tendered a public dinner to Gen. James Hamilton, who was visiting their city on the 13th inst. The shortness of his stay, "superadded to a desire, long since expressed, rather to seek in future my [his] occupations in domestic duties and private engagements, than to challenge the smallest public distinction," compelled him to decline the honor.

It has recently been decided in New York, that railroad and steamboat companies are responsible for the safe transmission of baggage, notwithstanding their advertisements that it is "at the risk of the owners."

The British Government, and Abolition of Slavery.

What time and history have joined, sophistry cannot put asunder. As it was in the beginning, it is now, and ever will be, as long as the British Government exists; its intention from first to last, ever since we have been an independent nation, has been to sever the Union. Its constant motto has been, "Divide and Conquer;" and its constant means, the abolition of slavery—instigating the slaves to cut the throats of their masters.

What says history on this subject?—

"The evil of slavery was entailed on the United States by the measures of the mother country, during the period of Colonial dependence. The Colonies made repeated efforts to prevent the importation of slaves into this country, but could not obtain the consent of the English Government."

What said the immortal Jefferson in his protocol of our Declaration of Independence?

"He (the King of England) has waged civil war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him; captivating, and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain: determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce; and that the assemblages of horrors might want no fact of distinguishing dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms against us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes, committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

Was JOHN HENRY a British emissary?—so is GEORGE THOMPSON! What came the genteel and fashionable pimp here for?—to SEVER THE UNION! "peaceably if he could," by a Hartford Convention! But what came the vagabond and ferocious pander for?—likewise to SEVER THE UNION! "forcibly if he must," by arraying the North against the South, and instigating the slaves to insurrection and murder. That we may be guilty of no injustice to this vagabond evangelist of cut-throats, we will quote, in his own language, the diabolical avowal of his infernal intention:—

"If we preached what we ought, or if we taught the slaves to do what they ought, WE WOULD TELL EVERY ONE OF THEM TO CUT THEIR MASTERS' THROATS!"

A Negro, caught in the act of stealing a pair of pantaloons from a tailor's shop in New York, was offered his choice of Judge law or Lynch law, when he chose the latter—the verdict was thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, which was promptly carried into execution.

The Nashville Banner contradicts the whole story, from Alabama, about 4 or 500 of Murrell's gang attempting to liberate him from the Tennessee Penitentiary—four hundred of them being arrested, and a number being sentenced for various periods to the Penitentiary.

The editor of the Dunstable Telegraph acknowledges the receipt of a turnip weighing thirteen and a half pounds, and measuring four feet five inches in circumference. We suspect one of our neighbors has lost his head.

The New Bedford Mercury of Tuesday states "that sales of 2000 barrels of crude sperm oil were made in that town, on Saturday, at 90 cents, cash on delivery."

It is suggested in the Baltimore American, that Bartow, the absconding Albany cashier, is laboring under insanity. We do not know the grounds on which the suggestion is made.

The Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers in Dover have struck for, and obtained, an advance of ten or twelve per cent. on their prices.

Blake has been playing at the Chatham street Theatre, New York, and took a benefit on Monday, when he danced "a grand Pas Seul a la Celeste."

An account of the Anniversary Dinner of the Washington Light Infantry, crowded out yesterday, will be found on the First Page.

The Engineers of the Boston and Norwich Railroad have advertised for proposals from contractors.

The Proceedings of Ward 5 are in type, and will appear to-morrow.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday night by some of the prisoners at Bellevue, to make their escape, by means of undermining the wall of their prison. We understand that they had been for some time engaged in this work, which came to the knowledge of the keeper, who kept a watch upon them, and early on Monday morning they were discovered at work, when the keeper and his assistants very unceremoniously entered their cell, and put a stop to their doings.—We learn that they had succeeded in removing about two-thirds of the thickness of the wall, which they had accomplished by cutting out the mortar with a knife, and removing the stones. There were five prisoners concerned in the attempt, one of whom was Fitzgerald, the Darien Bank robber, and another was a fellow named Kelly, charged with robbing money at the North.—N. Y. Gaz.

Pleasure Yacht on the Ohio.—A pilot boat built and rigged schooner, a sort of Baltimore clipper, has arrived at Cincinnati from Louisville. She is said to be a beautiful craft, and is quite a novelty in the eyes of the "Buck Eyes"—on a river where flat boats and steamboats only are known. She is a yacht probably of some gentleman planter of Kentucky, and is probably for pleasure or curiosity, as no one now thinks of stemming the Ohio's current with canvas, but for the amusement of it.

The origin of yellow fever, in a New Orleans paper, is imputed to the annual influx into the Mississippi of the waters of the Red river. We do not know what color of plausibility there is to this fanciful supposition, except in the prismatic affinity of the hues of red and yellow,—neither of which, singly or conjointly can, in our opinion, generate the black vomit.—Noah.

Difficulty Settled.—We are happy to state, that an amicable arrangement has been entered into by the purchasers of the Cox property and rights, and the Trenton Delaware Falls Company, by which all conflicting claims and views, heretofore existing between them, are removed. Their interests being now mutual, cannot fail to hasten their joint prosperity.—Trenton Emp.

The Alexandria Gazette earnestly urges upon the next Congress the importance of making a lateral cut to that town from the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.

POLICE COURT.

Assault Extraordinary.—A well-known young man, named John F. Myers, once a printer, since a preacher, but recently a dealer in dry goods, was brought up, by Constable John Reed, for a most malicious, premeditated, and unprovoked assault on the Rev. HOSER BALLOU, the venerable and celebrated Universalist clergyman, yesterday forenoon. The complaint, charging Myers with "assaulting and beating" Mr. Ballou, being read to him, he was addressed by the

Clerk.—What say you, John F. Myers, to this complaint—guilty or not guilty?

Myers—I don't know exactly what you mean—I barely struck him one blow; I don't call that beating.

Mr. Ballou.—As I was walking up Cornhill this morning I met Mr. Myers coming down—not a word was said by either of us, and I had no apprehension that he would commit violence in the open day; but the first thing I knew, he struck my fist in my face—I was not knocked down by the blow, but nearly fell off the sidewalk—the blood flowed freely from my mouth—and I am now very much confused from the effects of the assault. He has been at variance with me for a year or two, and has written me a number of letters complaining that I have injured him. He was a printer, but devoted much attention to the study of theology, and used to write for a magazine, of which I had the charge—he wrote some discourses, and applied for a license to preach, and, during my absence, he for a short time, preached in my desk, and my people—most of them—spoke well of his performances. I gave him a letter of recommendation accordingly, to the people of our order, stating that he had so preached, and met the approbation of my church. I afterwards heard, however, that in his life and conduct, he did not observe the decorum suitable for the order of the ministry—I told him of it, and requested him to deliver back the letter of recommendation, I had given him. After some time he did return it; and he also wrote, and continued to write, me very bitter letters for not sustaining him in the ministry. The letters very plainly intimate that he meditated some great bodily violence. These letters I never answered. Besides this mode of annoyance, he would come and walk by my side in the street, and address insulting conversation to me, though I would request him to leave me. He would also insult my daughters in the same way in the street. He has haunted my house, and the houses of the members of my family, looking into the windows, and making menacing gestures. One evening I went to my door, and remonstrated with him, but he doubled up his fist and threatened to knock me down.

Leonard Holmes.—Son-in-law of Mr. Ballou—Myers has often insulted my family at the windows—once he spit at my wife, and her sister, and behaved otherwise so indecently that it became necessary to shut the windows. [Mr. H. brought a bundle of Myers' threatening letters, but it was not considered necessary to read them.] Thomas B. Merriam and another witness saw Myers strike the blow. Constable Reed took from his bosom an unsheathed dirk, which he denied having, though he threatened to use it against a witness who attempted to stop him. He did not attempt to draw his dirk, nor was it known that he had one, until he was searched and one found in his breast.

Myers said, in defence, that he assented entirely to what Mr. Ballou said, but the other witness had not told the truth; that they were all on Mr. Ballou's side; that Mr. Ballou was powerful in wealth and friends, while he had no friend but his mother; that he had been oppressed by Mr. Ballou when he had him in his power, and that he had corrupted his mind; that he had been excluded from the ministry more from animosity than on account of his loose conduct. He has, said he, abused me very much, and after corrupting my mind, ruined me. If he had treated me like a gentleman, I should have treated him well; but instead of that he has insinuated many unpleasant things against me. I related his conduct towards me to Judge Thacher, and he advised me to have nothing to do with Mr. Ballou.

Judge Thacher certainly gave Myers the best possible advice, and the day is far distant when he will cease to regret that he did not follow it. During the examination a letter was received by the Clerk from Lynde M. Walter, Esq., of the Transcript, stating, that he had known Myers some time, and believed him to be deranged.—The Court, however, declined going into any investigation upon the subject of his alleged insanity, and ordered him to give bonds in the sum of \$1000, to keep the peace, and appear for trial at the Municipal Court.—In default of bail he was committed.

Atrocious Punishment of a Little Boy.—About five minutes after three yesterday afternoon, we took our accustomed seat, at the bar-desk of the Court, for the purpose of attending to the examination of a case of assault, assigned for that hour. On our right, in a settee in the rear sat the prisoner, Ambrose W. Cole, a copper-plate printer. As he was whispering to a person near him, and at the same moment looking at ourselves, we guessed ourselves to be the subject of his inaudible remarks, and that peradventure he was putting some queries touching our profession; and we had scarcely concluded our conjecture, ere he beckoned us towards him, with a significant shrug of his head, and out of courtesy we stretched back on our chair, and turned our expecting ear towards him. He bent over, and meeting us half way, spoke a little above a whisper, and said—"I'd a little rather you would not publish anything about my little case—its only for chastising my boy." Let our report reveal our reply to his request, as well as his assurance in making it.

Parents, whose lives have thus far been preserved by a beneficent Providence, to watch over the children of your love:—Children, who are yet happy and blessed with the protecting power of parental tenderness and love, listen to the tale of the little orphan boy, whose father sleeps beneath the ocean-wave, and whose mother supports her fatherless infants, by continual toil in a factory, many miles from Boston. We will not trust ourselves to write an article—we will only throw our rough notes together as they lie on our minutes, like materials prepared for the hands of the builder. Here they are:—

John Franklin Davis—[in reply to a series of questions proposed to him by Judge Merrill]—I am 9 years old—my father was a sailor—he was drowned—my mother has five children—three smaller than me—they are with her at Lowell—she works in a factory;—Mr. Cole is my master—I have been with him four months—he has beaten me often—he beat me last night—in reaching for a piece of bread, I tipped over a tea-cup, and he said he would beat me;—in the afternoon, I ran against a man in Washington street, and spilt some oil that he makes—at dark, I was in the shop—no one else was there—he called me—he locked the door, and put an apron up to the window—he commenced beating me—I don't know how long—he would not let me hallow—it was with a rattan.

Constable Pierce—I stripped the boy in presence of six or seven witnesses—I have seen men lashed at a whipping post—but of all sights, never saw anything to equal this boy's back—I have here a memorandum of the wounds and marks—there are

34 distinct black or blue spots on the left arm
12 do on the right arm
56 equally distinct on the back and loins, and two black blotches over the kidneys, and the skin broken in four places.
28 from the left hip to the heel.
21 on the right do.

151 distinct and clearly defined bruises. The boy was then stripped in Court, and the tears that coursed down the cheeks of five veteran officers,

told with what effect. Cole acknowledged the disgraced spectacle to be his own act and deed, fully and unreservedly. He pleaded for mercy—said that two years ago he was knocked down, stabbed, and robbed, and had only got his office fairly together. He admitted that the spilling of the oil was the cause of his beating the boy.

Judge.—This is the most inexpressible and savage case that ever existed—I don't know that you are aware what a brute you have been—I wish to apprise you of it, for your own sake. You appeal for mercy! Look at that poor boy—where was your mercy?—and for spilling a little oil, too! I have sat in this office two years and a half, and if all the cases I have witnessed were put together, the sum total would not equal this awful flagellation. When you spoke of being knocked down and robbed, I did hope that you was going to add, that your head was turned by it. But I am disappointed. The bonds must be high, and the bail substantial.—Mr. Clerk say \$500.

In default of sufficient sureties Cole was committed.—The complaint against Cole was made by Constable Boardman, at the solicitation of John N. Davis, whose attention was called to the subject by Alexander McKenzie, one of Cole's workmen, who heard him call the boy back, and first discovered his bruises on his body in the evening.

The little boy was taken to Dr. Flint's, to have his wounds dressed, and then sent out to his grandmother, in Cambridgeport, in an hourly, by Mr. Skerry, who became responsible for his appearance at the next term of the Municipal Court.

Murder.—In the Cincinnati Post of Saturday week, are given the details of a horrible scene, dyeing the domestic hearth with blood, which occurred in that city on the same morning. It appears that a certain John Cowen, a cabinet maker, of that place, having had a quarrel with his wife, became enraged, and seizing an axe, struck her a blow on the head, which was likely to prove immediately fatal, and then, seeing the effect of this blow on his wife, the wretch assaulted his two children weeping at her side, and despatched them both with the same bloody instrument, and then fled. The children were aged about four and two years. The murderer was pursued without loss of time, and overtaken about three miles from the city,—brought back, and committed to jail, there to await his trial for the dreadful deed. When taken, he said he had expected to suffer death for the murder of his wife, and deprived his children of life, that they might not be disgraced by his crime.

A Squirrel Hunt.—A fine sporting match was decided at Russell's, in South Deerfield, on Friday night. There were about thirty on a side, principally from Deerfield and Whately; about two days' time allowed for procuring the game. Seventeen hundred heads of all kinds, sorts and sizes, but principally of squirrels, were counted at the time of meeting; about nine hundred of which, probably, were shot for the occasion. One of the parties resorted to a coup de main, allowable by the immemorial custom of squirrel hunts, by which they succeeded in abstracting a large quantity of game previously shot and stored up by their adversaries, and thus secured the victory for themselves.—Greenfield Mercury.

Wars, and Rumors of Wars.—In consequence of an alleged insurgent disposition manifested by a portion of the fifty-first regiment of N. Y. State Infantry, better known as the Whitehall Rangers, at the parade ground, corner of Whitehall and State streets, on Saturday last, one of the brigadier generals of this city has, we are informed, ordered the Tompkins Blues to attend the field this day, "fully armed and equipped as the law directs," for the purpose of acting as guard over the proceedings of the rebellious spirits who figured so conspicuously on the occasion referred to. It is expected that if the opposing powers should get into collision, the contest will be a desperate one.—N. Y. Trans.

Extensive Robbery.—The Factory of the Tuft's Manufacturing Company, in Dudley, was broken open on Saturday night, 17th inst., and robbed of 21 pieces of finished broadcloths. The theft was not discovered till Monday morning, so that the rogues had a fair start before any measures could be taken for pursuing them. A reward of \$150 is offered; i. e. \$100 for the goods, and \$50 for the thieves.—Worcester Spy.

We understand that a letter from New Orleans, received in this city, mentions that another instance of punishment under the sentence of a Lynch court had been inflicted in that city upon a physician, who was first severely flogged, and then had one of his ears cut off. What was the specific offence with which he was charged, we were not informed.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

Professor Olmstead is delivering a course of lectures at New Haven on Comets. He is the first American who announced the present comet, and before it had been seen in England. He, therefore, has a prior right to speak on this interesting subject.

The projected rail road from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville on the Ohio, distance about 210 miles, we learn from the Louisville Journal, is nearly surveyed, and that the route offers every facility for construction, being nearly level. The bridge over the Ohio will terminate this road at Louisville.

FRANKLIN LECTURES.—The Fifth course to these lectures will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at the Masonic Temple.

Introductory Lecture by Hon. Francis Baylies. The present course will consist of not less than Fifteen Lectures, on various objects of Scientific, Economical and Literary interest, by gentlemen who will not fail to render them respectively entertaining and instructive.

The Lectures will commence on each evening at 7 o'clock, and similar regulations will be observed relative to the admission of minors, and for the promotion of punctuality and the prevention of disturbance of every kind during the exercises to those who have proved to be so effectual and satisfactory the last winter.

Season Tickets, for Ladies or Gentlemen at 50 cents each, may be obtained at the following places—J. B. Flint, 15 Green St.—Lewis G. Gray, 155 Washington St.—Enoch Hobart, 75 Tremont St.—Timothy Claxton, 33 Cornhill—Elijah Cobb, 10 India St.—Eugene C. Hartson, 7 Central wharf—Mich. Tombs, 14 Allen St.—John Ford, Mercantile Journal—William Brigham, 33 Court St.—Francis Brown, 46 Leverett St.—Charles D. Strong, 62 Cornhill, and of the Treasurer, No 6 Washington St.

DAVID KIMBALL, Sec'y. JOS. B. FLINT, Chairman. 613 615

SOUL OF SOLDIER.—31ST ANNIVERSARY.—The Soul of Soldier will celebrate their Thirty-first Anniversary on Monday, 26th inst., by a Public Parade, and Dinner at Concert Hall.

Honorary members can obtain their tickets of the Committee of Arrangements, or either of the following gentlemen:—Gen. Thomas Davis, Col. Amos S. Allen, Capt. John Greene, Jr., Lt. Calvin W. Haven, Capt. James Hunt.

THOMAS H. HEAL, Committee. OLIVER DYER, Secretary. 613 615

Members are requested to obtain their tickets as early as practicable, in order that the Committee may be enabled to ascertain the number that will probably be with us on that occasion. 619 615 A. W. COLES, Clerk S. S.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

President, Hon. Daniel Webster; Vice President, Hon. Nathan Hale, Hon. Edward Everett; Corresponding Secretary, Jacob Bigelow, M. D.; Treasurer, Henry F. Baker, Esq.; Recording Secretary, E. S. Dwight, Esq.; Directors, Hon. Oliver S. Arnold, M. D., Dr. Wm. L. Garrison, Hon. Joseph Tilden, Chandler Robbins, M. D., John G. Bond, and William Gray, Esq.

The Lectures given by this Society will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5th, at the Hall of the Masonic Temple. The course will commence with a series of Lectures by Rev. L. W. Emerson, on English literature, with editions upon the genius and writings of some of the earliest English authors whose works have come down to us, as well as of those of modern times, the intimate relation in which of the nations stand to the history of nations, and the character of the nations now speaking the English language.

Mr. Emerson will be followed by the Hon. Rufus Choate and Professor Farrar. The latter gentleman will give a lecture on Comets, with special reference to the Comet now visible, and a series of lectures on Optics.

Constitution, Art. 2. "Any adult may become a member of this Society, with all the privileges thereof, by an annual payment of two dollars, and by signing this constitution. Minors may become members, in so far as to have a right to attend the lectures, by signing the constitution and paying one dollar annually. Membership shall cease by neglect of paying the annual assessment."

The further arrangements will be hereafter announced. DANIEL WEBSTER, President. 1st Oct 613

WARD 10.—The Democratic Voters of Ward 10, friendly to the regular nominations of the party, are requested to meet at the Public House of James E. Pettis, 34 State street, near the Free Bridge, Tomorrow Evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Ward Committee, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them. Per order, 622

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Roxbury are requested to meet at Democratic Hall, 200 South Street, at half past 7 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the County Convention to be held at Dedham on the 26th inst.—Also, to elect a Town Committee. Per order of the County Committee. 622

NORTHERN DEBATING SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Northern Debating Society will be held on Friday evening, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Vestry rear of the Rev Mr. Robbins' Church, Hanover street. The subject of discussion will be "The method of government and instruction pursued in the Public Schools of Boston." ROBERT RUTHVEN, Sec'y. 622

MARRIED.—In this city, by Rev Dr. Stuart, Rev Lewis Colby, of Boston, Professor elect in the Alton College, Illinois, to Miss Sarah P. Griggs, of Boston.

In Chelsea, on Monday, by Rev Mr. Dean, Francis Grimes to Miss Elizabeth Stavers.

In Roxbury, by the Rev Hosea Ballou 2d, Wm G. Pearson Esq. to Miss Ellen Levy.

DIED.—In this city, on Sunday noon, Miss Sarah Henshen, late of Halifax, N. S. 27.

On Friday evening, Charles Gardner, youngest son of Josiah and Clara Gardner, 35 years of age.

On Thursday night, suddenly, Thomas Crocker, 34.

In Concord, on Tuesday last, Jonathan P. Hayward, 30, formerly of the firm of Hayward & Warren, Boston.

In Northfield, on Monday, the 5th inst., Sarah M., wife of Robert G. Cook, 36.

In Medford, Oct. 5, Phoebe L. Hanscomb, wife of Simon Hanscomb, and daughter of Christopher Jordan, of Charlestown, 17.

In Randolph, on the 10th inst., Phoebe, wife of Capt. Nicholas Thayer, 62.

A seaman named John Wood of Worcester, Mass., lately from U. S. Service, shipped on board the *Accuratus*, at Havana, was sent to the hospital at Elsenore 17th July and died the 1st.

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1835.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 21. ARRIVED.

Sch. Delight in Peace, Nickerson, Providence.

Sch. Despatch, Nickerson, Providence.

Sch. Sun, Libbey, Newburyport.

Sloop Packet, Hill, Salem.

CLEARED.

Brigs. Franklin, Baxter, Gibraltar and a mkt; Lyeomg, Daggett, Philadelphia, 10th, Focess, Winfield, Port au Prince; Agencia, Douglas, Parsboro; Clare Cook, Bridgeport CB; Mary, Hall, Hartford; William, Gibbs, New Bedford; Eliza & Nancy, Kelly, Fall River; Socrates, Nickerson, do; sloops Trader, Warham; Boston Packet, Portsmouth.

Bark Mercator, of Boston, fr. Wilmington, N. C. for Port au Prince, has put into Turks Island, with 3 men sick and very leaky.

Brig Veto, late Thomas, of Boston, was at Aux Cayes 23d ult. in distress.

Sailed on St Croix 18th, Tam O'Shanter, Turks Island.

SPOKEN.

July 31, let 37 S. Jan 71, Henry Duke, hence, for Valparaiso.

NEW YORK, Oct 17—cleared Mason Barney, Jennings, Gibraltar.

10th of Olive Branch, Porter, Malaga; Lewis, Stow, Trinidad; Maria, Prince, Force.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 17—cleared Rosalba, Bray, Pernambuco; Elia, Mathews, Boston.

PORTLAND, Oct 18—ar Ferran, Cooksey, and Odessa, Denmark, Montevideo.

Cleared Frances Jane, Morris, Montevideo.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct 17—sailed Wankino, Ryder, Boston.

RICHMOND, Oct 17—ar Johanna, Boston. Sailed, Isabella, Pepper, do.

ALL GOODS.—HOW & JONES, No 69 Milk street, received an extensive assortment of fresh imported seasonable Dry Goods, consisting in part of

5 cases 6-4 English Merinos.

10 do 3-4 do do.

5 do do do Circassians.

15 do sup English, French and American Prints.

5 do bales Cotton, Hair Cambric.

Also—50 bales Domestic Goods, consisting of Duck Ticks, Sheetings, Shirtings, Yarn and Flannels.

50 cases Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Pilot Cloths, Cuslings and Kerseys.

50 cases Custom Made thick Boots and Shoes.

100 do Napt and Silk Hats.—All of which will be sold on the most favorable terms. epw5w 617

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOHN H. SIMMONS has this day taken into Copartnership with him, PICKERING ATWELL, and the business will in future be carried on under the name and Firm of SIMMONS & ATWELL. JOHN H. SIMMONS, PICKERING ATWELL.

SIMMONS & ATWELL, Merchants, Tanners, No 34 Congress Street, and 2 Congress Square, have on hand a complete Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres—Vestings, &c. &c. which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the City. 154w 612

REFINED SUGAR.—In loaves and crushed, from the works of the Boston Sugar Refinery, for sale by JOHN BROWN & CO., No 19 Commercial wharf. epist 619

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